

# CINCINNATI WEEKLY HERALD, AND PHILANTHROPIST.

VOLUME VIII. NO. 19.

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AND PHILANTHROPIST  
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R. G. CORWIN, Attorney at Law, Lebanon, <sup>dec 20-1843</sup> Warren County, O.

F. D. PARISH, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Sandusky, Ohio, <sup>dec 20-1843</sup>

JOHN JOLLIFFE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office, Third street, between Main and Sycamore, opposite the Post Office.

He will practice in Clermont and Hamilton counties, and will continue to practice in Brown county, until his business in that county shall be closed.

Aug 28-1843

FUNKBINE & KIRKMAN, Boot and Shoe manufacturers, Main st., East side, between 5th & 6th, have on hand a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, of superior style and workmanship, which they offer cheap for cash.

Aug 29-1843

DOCTORS H. & J. J. COX, respectfully

lend their services to the citizens of Cincinnati. Office and residence on the west side of Walnut between 12th and 13th streets. Nov 11-1843

S. & H. EUSTIS, Plumbers, Pump and Hydrant Makers, east side of Main street, between Fifth and Sixth, Cincinnati.

Manufacture Lead Pipe, Hatters' Kettles, Bath, Chemical Apparatus, &c. Aug 28-1843

BROWN'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL,  
B FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOUSE, 20 Clayton Square, near the Railway Station, Liverpool, England. Private Sitting Rooms, Stabling and Coach House.

JOHN F. DAIR & CO.  
GROCER MERCHANTS,  
AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF  
Grass Seeds,  
Corner of Lower Market and Sycamore st.,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Jan. 6.

Thursday, January 18, 1844.

Cassius M. Clay—The Press in the Free States.

The Whig press tells us that its party is the liberal party. It goes against Texas—stands up for the right of petition—treats anti-slavery men with respect—all its sympathies are anti-slavery.

The Democratic press is fervent in its professions of devotion to Human Rights. The reason why its party denounces Anti-slavery men, is, not from any love of slavery, or indifference to its evils—no; it hates it with a perfect hatred—but, we in the Free States, have nothing to do with it.

Very well. If the South choose to move upon the subject, will you cheer it on, will you not? "Of course." When a slaveholder raises his voice in a slave State in behalf of justice, you will whisper kind words to him, will you not? "Of course—that will be no violation of the compact." When an honest man, moved by conscience and the love of God, emancipates his slaves, and impoverishes himself, you will praise the deed, and hold him up as an example? "Of course—do we not hate slavery, at the North?"

Now mark! We intend to convict you, our good Democratic and Whig friends, of lamentable self-delusion.

A few years since, there came to this city a poor man from North Carolina; accompanied by some twenty-four slaves. He had deliberated long as to the best mode of emancipating them.

The most formidable obstacles were thrown in his way. He might, had he been proper, have given them to the Colonization Society, and got rid of them without expense; but he said he had no right to send them away from their own country; and at last he brought them to Ohio, freed every one of them, and settled them chiefly in Mercer county, in this State, where they are now doing well. That man was a poor man, with a large family to support; the emancipation of his slaves, left him dependent on the labor of his hands. He went to Linton, Indiana, where he is now a hard-working farmer.

That noble act of justice, we published at the time; but, if we remember right, not a Whig or Democratic press in this city, in this State, or in this country, so far as our purposes for knowing extended, bestowed a paragraph upon it—How fervent their sympathies with the cause of human rights!

In September, 1839, Mr. JAMES G. BIRNEY, the Presidential candidate of the Liberty party—his father, who had emigrated to this country from Ireland when a young man, having died without a will, leaving twenty-one slaves and property—succeeded in procuring the assent of his sister, the only other person legally interested in the estate, to such a division of the estate as secured to him *all the slaves*, whom he then immediately emancipated, settling them comfortably in Kentucky and Ohio. This illustrious act of justice, which deprived him of all pecuniary advantage from his father's estate, was published at the time in the *Protestant and Herald* of Louisville, and in our own paper; but we believe not a single political press in this city or in the State, designed to yield it a passing notice. Oh, how deep the interest of these parties, in the cause of human rights!

About the same time, Dr. W. H. BRISBANE, a wealthy planter in South Carolina, emigrated from that State, settled in Ohio, became convinced of the wrong of slavery, and immediately resolved to effect the liberation of the slaves whom he had sold on his departure. Negotiations were set on foot forthwith, and at a cost of some fifteen thousand dollars, he succeeded in effecting the liberation of them, and their issue subsequent to the sale; and in so doing, involved him in great pecuniary embarrassment.

This fact was noticed, owing to circumstances which it is needless to explain, by one of the political papers in this place, but this, we believe, was the only one in Cincinnati or State.

Agriculture in Slave States.

A report made to the Legislature of South Carolina, says that there are millions of acres of fertile lands, including some of the best soil of the State, lying uncultivated.

CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1844.

WHOLE NO. 383

Of course, we are all in love with liberty, at the North!

For several years past, Cassius M. Clay, has been engaged in efforts to resist the growth of slavery in Kentucky, and to diffuse a more healthful sentiment in respect to it. He is a young man, a slaveholder himself of the largest class, living in a district peculiarly object to slaveholding domination. He has been the subject of persecution, political proscription and obloquy.—

No man in Kentucky has been found to stand by him, though doubtless thousands secretly sympathize with him. What has been the course of the Whig and Democratic press of the free States, in relation to this man? Down to the spring of 1843, his name and works were never mentioned in a single political paper—and this could not have been the result of ignorance, for his speeches had been extensively copied into anti-slavery papers.

In the spring of 1843, the Gazette bestowed a brief commendatory notice upon certain letters from him which appeared in a Kentucky paper. The Chronicle may have noticed them, but, if so, the notice was so slight, that we have forgotten it. This was all—the only evidence of sympathy throughout the North, except furnished by the Liberty papers. They published his letters, and we reprinted thousands of them in tract form, bespeaking for the writer the consideration of the people of the free States. Again, he writes a letter for the New York Tribune, full of just thought and glowing feeling, eloquently expressed, exposing the evils of slavery, and advocating emancipation on the soil. Not one of the political papers in this city even alludes to it; a Whig paper here and there copies it, following the example of the Tribune, in striving to make political capital out of it for the Whig party. The Liberty papers universally publish it, using it as it was intended to be used, against slavery; and we, alone, print some seven thousand five hundred copies of it.

A slaveholder in Kentucky writes what the political press in Cincinnati does not care to publish. And so, the Whig editors throughout the country, leave their Whig brother in Kentucky, without a word of encouragement, to struggle single-handed against slavery, while the New York Tribune is quoting him with great complacency as an evidence of the anti-slavery principles of the Whig party! O, shame! shame!

Our neighbor will permit us to say, that in giving his sanction to the important doctrine contained in the last clause of this sentence, he takes the ground which no party occupies but the Liberty party. If slavery "cannot exist by act of Congress," by what authority does it exist in the District of Columbia, in the Territory of Florida, under the American flag, on the high seas? Can there be, in this doctrine, which we are glad to see the Chronicle endorsing, be correct, can there be any constitutional or legal authority within the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress any where?

We now go further: we welcome the editor of the Chronicle, as a true Liberty man, so far as his views of the Constitution are concerned—if, as would seem to be the fact, he intends, in the paragraph first quoted, to say that Cassius M. Clay is right in the passage of his speech which he republished. Speaking of that passage, the Chronicle says, "That we quoted, with the remark, 'Mr. Cassius M. Clay is in the right.' Do you call that an endorsement?"

We now call the attention of our neighbor to a single sentence in the passage, thus fully endorsed by him.

"Slavery," says Mr. Clay, "cannot exist by the law of nature: it CANNOT EXIST BY ACT OF CONGRESS."

Our neighbor will permit us to say, that in giving his sanction to the important doctrine contained in the last clause of this sentence, he takes the ground which no party occupies but the Liberty party. If slavery "cannot exist by act of Congress," by what authority does it exist in the District of Columbia, in the Territory of Florida, under the American flag, on the high seas? Can there be, in this doctrine, which we are glad to see the Chronicle endorsing, be correct, can there be any constitutional or legal authority within the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress any where?

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Cassius M. Clay, and the Press of Cincinnati.

In reference to our remark yesterday morning, that the Chronicle was the only other paper in this city which noticed Mr. Clay's speech, and that even that paper did not endorse the passage quoted, or approve the course of the speaker, the Tribune, the Bank, and the Distribution, and remarks, that they are either "hypothetical and speculative, or neutralized by equal and approving considerations on the other side." On all these questions, he considers Mr. Clay less obnoxious to the South than his competitor. He finds other reasons for his preference of Mr. Clay, in the "new difficulties and troubles which may arise in their approaching development, agitate our glorious Union to its centre. The Oregon and Texas questions, in our foreign relations; at home a deficit revenue, with all its ordinary sources pressed up to their farthest productive limit; the tariff controversy re-opened with all the old difficulties and passions which never fail to be awakened by it; and, added to those, the re-kindled fires of the abolition excitement. Each and all of them are questions which carry in their bosoms the fearful elements of civil discord and intestine strife. Who, in such a moment, is the master spirit that may have power?"

We dare say the Herald believes that statement to be true, and therefore, it is the more necessary to correct it.

"Ours was the first paper to notice the publication of Cassius M. Clay's speech, and then and there, viz: on the 10th of January, 184

# WEEKLY HERALD AND PHILANTHROPIST.

Saturday, January 26, 1844.

## International Copyright.

We have already expressed ourselves freely against the establishment of an international copyright law. It is not demanded by justice; it will operate unfavorably on the general interests of Literature and Science.

An argument frequently urged of late, in favor of it, is, that it is necessary to the public morals and the formation of a national literature. We need tariffs to protect and build up our Home Industry; we require international copyright to save us from the overflows of the paper literature of Europe! So long as foreign thoughts are permitted to come in upon us like a flood, native genius will be depressed. The law will not check knowledge; it will only build a flood-gate to graduate the flow of that stream which brings more that needs to be unlearned than learned.

There is an aristocracy in the literary, as well as political world. It would limit science to the few. The diffusion of knowledge it regards with as much apprehension, as agitates the privileged classes at the idea of extending political privileges. Cheap literature abhors the social aristocrat does universal suffrage. With such, this clamer about an international copyright is most popular. Give them the home-market, by virtually laying a tariff on foreign books, and they will be able to acquire some small reparation.

Now, the truth is, such a law as is desired will not put down a cheap literature, nor will it build up a national one. The vacuum created by damming up the stream from abroad, would be filled by streams of inferior quality at home—The Mysteries of New York would supply the place of the Mysteries of Paris; domestic romancers would spring up to gratify the unabated craving of the public mind; and the only difference would probably be, that we should have the same degree of immorality, with a less amount of genius. For we do not regard this cheap literature as unfavorable, on the whole, to public morals, or to a national literature. It is best we should have it: the people demand it. The same press that issues poison, sends forth the antidote. For all the corruptions of this species of literature, correctives are found; ay, the very work that is polluted, frequently contains that which will wash away the stain it communicates.

There is no exception to the universal law, that whosoever man shall be exposed to the conflicting influences of good and evil. Every discovery in Science looks two ways—to good and to evil. Every invention in the Arts is a two-edged sword, and may be used for the destruction of vice, or the defence of virtue. It is this very exposure to contradictory influences which is designed to try men's souls, and give them an opportunity, by struggling and self-denial, to achieve for themselves a character and a reward, which they would have never known, had not their great progenitor fallen.

Since the day when Adam first ate of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, man has been eating of the same tree. The hour of innocent ignorance has forever passed away. The good and evil about us, we must put into the crucible of mind, and try; separating the pure from the dross, detecting the counterfeit, and proving the reality. We shall have a pure press, whenever we have a pure world; not before. And it would be about as reasonable to appoint senates over the birth of children, that they might strangle the ill-formed and badly constituted, as to establish any species of censorship over the offspring of the Press. Tares and wheat grow together, and so let them grow, till the Master shall send forth the reapers to gather in the harvest.

Give us then a cheap literature, though much of it be trashy; for it is better that all should have a chance of learning, than that ideas should be confined to the few. Give us a cheap literature, too that we may have a national one. Unshaken mind every where, and let it be free to interchange productions without limit with all other minds. "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth." The more you quicken and inform the mass, the more material you will have for literary excellence. The greater number of energies you wake up, the better prospect of bringing forth latent talent, capable of transcendent attainment. The broader you make the basis, the higher and firmer will be your superstructure.

If there be anything in the nature of our climate, institutions, or circumstances, produce a national literature, that is, as some define it, to stamp certain peculiarities on the productions of our home-writers, depend upon it, nature will have its own course, despite all obstacles. The literature from abroad cannot possess the public mind, and to make head against this cause, (if there be such a one) which would operate with a perpetual and an accumulating force. In such a case, we might receive foreign ideas, but they would be run in our own moulds. We could digest foreign productions, and yet be ourselves.

But what mean we by a National Literature? A mode of thinking and writing, peculiar to a nation? Or simply the aggregate works of many able-minded men, belonging to it? There is a great deal of mystification on this point. England has a national literature, because she can boast of men who have excelled in every department of writing—whose genius has informed and delighted the world. Does her national literature consist in its peculiarities? We hold that the laws of taste are universal and absolute. If a nation has beautiful, sublime, pathetic writers, whose productions are conformable to these laws, she has a national literature; which consists, not in its peculiarities, but in this very conformity.—Shakspeare pleases all the world, in every age, not because he is an Englishman—not because he is a peculiar writer, for in so far as he is local & peculiar, he is not the dramatist of the world—but because he is true to the genuine laws of taste, which are the same in all time, every where—because he excels, as some will have it, all others in his knowledge and delineation of human nature. Just in proportion as a writer approaches the ideas of Absolute Truth, Beauty, Pathos, Sublimity, mere peculiarities, and can be appreciated by universal man.

To have a national literature then, it is not necessary that we be a peculiar people, and to accomplish this, that we restrict or exclude foreign literature—that we erect a flood-gate to graduate the flow of that which more needs to be unlearned than learned. If poor, it cannot make the mind of those who are destined to construct a National Literature; if rich, it must aid them; just as the whole world of mind has been always benefited by the intellectual luminaries that from time to time have shone upon its darkness.

## Execution of Adam Horn.

This man, convicted of the murder of his wife, was executed in Baltimore jail, on the 12th inst. It is calculated that there were 10,000 spectators on the surrounding heights.

## Our Course.

A correspondent writes—"Our friends every where are inquiring, why does not Dr. Bailey put Birney's name at the head of his paper?" Our answer must be brief; we have a great disinclination to do as the Gentiles round about. The *most* head of our paper will never bear any other name than that of its editor. But, for the satisfaction of our friends, we will say, that we shall give our cordial support to the Liberty candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Birney, because we know him to be distinguished for unbending integrity, firmness of will, discrimination, sobriety and strength of mind, and fidelity to the cause of Human Liberty.

After the State Liberty Convention shall have ratified the nomination, and avowed its choice of a candidate for the Governorship, we shall publish both nominations, and take care to keep them sufficiently before the public eye, without sinking our paper into a partisan sheet, or subjecting ourselves to the charge of caring more for *men* than *principles*. We do not expect to multiply adherents by glorifying our *candidates*, but by enforcing our *doctrines*. Convert to the latter will not hesitate long about supporting the former, where, as is the case with our candidates, they are men unexceptionable on the score of moral character and intellectual ability, and eminent moreover for their comprehensive philanthropy.

But, for the sake of all that is lovely and of good report, let the Liberty Party never resort to the demagogism, the trickery, the man-glorification, which have been a standing reproach to the politics of this country; and, let its papers never so far forget the high purposes to which they are consecrated, as to become mere electioneering organs.

We have said that much, not that we supposed our correspondent or the friends to whom he refers, would wish to see our paper thus perverted, but because we want them to know precisely the course we shall pursue and the reasons therefor.

## Action! Action!! Action!!!

TO THE LIBERTY MEN OF OHIO:

The State Committee earnestly recommend to the Liberty men of the state, the following plan of organization and action, to immediately adopt, and to be maintained in active vigor, until the Slaveholding Oligarchy shall be overthrown; our state and nation delivered from all responsibility for slavery; and the example and influence of our National Government placed on the side of Equal Rights and Free Labor.

1. Let the Liberty men of each county form a COUNTY LIBERTY ASSOCIATION. It is hoped that the Liberty men of no county will excuse themselves from forming such an association *because they are few*. Let them go to work, unite in an association, converse with their neighbors, point out the enormous crimes and dreadful consequences of slavery, CIRCULATE TRACTS, and they will soon gain accessions to their numbers. (A form of a constitution for such an association, is submitted, No. 1.)

2. Let as many copies of the constitution as may be needed, be either printed or written, and let every MEMBER of the association use his best ENDEAVORS to obtain signatures, noting opposite to each, the township or ward of the signer. Let copies of the constitution having signatures affixed, be returned to the Secretary of the association, who should number and file them, and record the names of members and their residences, in a book prepared for the purpose, arranging them according to their townships and wards, and numbering the members from each ward and township by themselves, and also setting opposite each name the number of the constitution on file to which the original signature was affixed. (An example of such a record is submitted, No. 2.)

3. Let weekly meetings of the association be held for conversation, discussion and maturing plans of action. Let each member at these meetings report the number of tracts distributed by him during the week, the number of signatures obtained to the constitution, and any interesting incidents which may have occurred. Let as many as possible who are considering the Liberty question, but have not yet made up their minds to act with us, be induced to attend these meetings—Let, also, Liberty meetings be held and tracts distributed in every township and school district of the county.

4. Let the secretary keep a record of the proceedings of the association in a separate book, and let him, at the close of each month, report to MANLEY CHAPIN, the secretary and treasurer of State Committee at Cincinnati, the number of members, the number of tracts distributed, and all other matters of interest, that he may publish an abstract of such report in the Liberty papers.

5. Let a County Liberty Fund be raised by the voluntary contributions of members and others disposed to aid the good cause. Every Liberty man and woman is urged to consider the vast importance of systematic contribution to this Fund. Let every one give something, if no more than one cent, every week. And let the money be used for the purchase and distribution of "FACTS for the People." If each county would do its duty, and each Liberty man and woman would do her duty, FIFTY THOUSAND of these persuasive orators might be sent abroad monthly throughout the State.

6. Let Township and Ward Liberty Clubs be formed wherever practicable. And let them become auxiliary to the County Association; having, however, a fund, record books, and weekly meetings of their own; but reporting monthly or weekly to the County Association, and pursuing substantially the same plan of action.

The sum of a Constitution for such an association is submitted No. 3.

7. Let every man and woman, friendly to the Liberty cause, remember the "STATE LIBERTY FUND" and send every month according to their ability, to Manley Chapin, Secretary and Treasurer, at Cincinnati. This Fund should be liberally and permanently supplied. It will be expended in sending speakers and tracts into all parts of the State, and every dollar will be made to go as far as possible. Let all who desire the deliverance of the Country, from her greatest curse, and all who pray for labor or hope for the redemption of the slave remember this Fund.

8. Let *notions* of *true* and *faithful* LIBERTY MEN be made for every citizen from the CONFEDERATE to the CONGRESSMAN. Let no election, local or general, go without nominations and a struggle. It is exceedingly important to have our Constables and Justices of the Peace, Liberty men. Our Trustees and Clerks of Townships should be Liberty men. Our Judges, Sheriffs, and Clerks of Courts should be Liberty men. Our Representatives and Senators, both in the General Assembly and in Congress, should be Liberty men. Our Governor, our President, and the officers of our State and National Governments, should be Liberty men. No Liberty man should, under any circumstances, cast a vote for an AMERICAN of either the SAVING PARTIES of

the country. Such a vote is a vote to continue Slavery; to postpone the triumph of Liberty Principles; to endure the oppression, the injustice, and the contumely of the Slaveholding Oligarchy yet longer! What man, having the heart of a man, can cast such a vote?

BROTHERS AND FRIENDS!

A great work and a glorious triumph is before us! This very year—would every friend of Liberty in the State do all that is possible—we might probably elect our candidate for Governor. We might, at least, elect a sufficient number of Representatives and Senators to control the action of the General Assembly. We might, also, elect some Representatives to Congress. We can, if we will, elect a considerable number of Justices, Constables, and other Township officers at the Spring Elections. Shall we not ADOPT AND DO IT? All we want is organization and action! Organization and action!! PROMPT, EARLY AND PRESERVING ORGANIZATION AND ACTION!!!

The signs of the times are auspicious. The trials of the enemy waver and begin to give way! Will you stand with folded arms until the favorable moment passes by? Will you not ADOPT AND FIGHT?

By order of the State Committee,

AMOS MOORE,

MANLEY CHAPIN,

Chairman.

Secretary.

[We will publish the forms of the Constitution, and recording books, to-morrow.—ED. HERALD.]

## Monday, January 22, 1844.

HOGS, Jan. 13th.—Mr. Giddings wished to make a personal explanation in relation to a matter which appeared in the *Globe*, but the House would not consent. Mr. Dean, on leaves offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Committee on elections to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that the elections for President and Vice President shall be held on the same day throughout all the States. A resolution offered by Mr. H. H. Wilson was also adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information in relation to the manufacture and use of hemp.

Mr. Wilkins made a report in relation to the District, accompanied by a bill to extend the law of 1820 to that territory, and also to repeal certain laws—the laws we presume under which a free man of color when arrested as a slave, is obliged to prove his freedom, or be sold for jail fees. Mr. Saunders from the same Committee made a minority report. The former bill was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Brinkerhoff offered a resolution, which was laid over one day under the rule; calling upon the Secretary to report a list of the names of all the officers of the navy above the rank of midshipmen, specifying grade, age, and residence, the time when engaged in active service, and other particulars, of importance. We trust the resolution may pass.

The report of the Select Committee on Rules, then came up, Mr. Bolster being entitled to the floor. He proceeded to argue at some length, against the right of petition claimed by Northern men. As this right of petition, the thing depended upon, was held by the Representatives on the floor had just as much right to reject their petitions, as they had to present them; that is, if we understand him, the people have a right to enter the Hall of their Representatives, but their representatives also have the right to shut the door in their faces!

Mr. Belser then complimented Mr. Adams. He always listened to him with delight, however much he might differ with him on this question. Mr. A. occupied the same position in relation to the question, that his father occupied at the time he signed the Declaration of Independence, and to some extent became a party to this contract. The gentleman from New York, (Mr. Beardley,) had expressed his opinion, that under an amendment of the Constitution, slavery might be abolished, and yet this Union be preserved. Let him not lay this flatteringunction to his soul. If a bill looking to such an object, should pass this Congress, and Southern members should remain on this floor, they would have to call on rocks and mountains to cover them, and hide them from the indignation of the people. There was but one way of accomplishing such an object—disunion. They could not get rid of the representation of slavery, except by the right of revolution! And this too, though the thing had a right under the Constitution, to amend that instrument in particular. Mr. B. thought some of the remarks of Mr. Davis, of New York, forcible, with others he disagreed. What must become of the slave population, if turned loose? And we might ask, what is to become of them if held fast? Mr. B. considered the views of the gentleman from New York, no better than Smith's and Binney's.

In the State of New York, both parties through their papers in Albany were competing for the honor of abolishing the 21st rule. Gentlemen contended for the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress over the District. There was a difference between exclusive jurisdiction and unlimited power, and that had not been adverted to. There were powers forbidden, and powers not delegated, neither of which Congress could exercise.

By the way, where is the power delegated to Congress to enact the law of slavery? Can Mr. B. tell? And what is it, which is forbidden to Congress, when it is said that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law?" Can Mr. B. tell?

He had been told that there were few abolitionists. He had been a looker on in Venice, at some of their meetings, and he knew that the greater portion of the North considered slavery a great moral and political evil. They of the South regarded it as justified by the law of God and man.

What could Southern men expect? The tempest was raging round them, and they (the Northerners) would never be satisfied till they had wrapt this Union in flames, and inundated it with blood, converting it in a vast Golgotha.

Mr. C. could not agree with gentlemen that there was no hope of retaining the rule. He thought the House would yet be willing to secure in this way the rights of the South. He agreed in the main with the sentiments of Mr. Rhett, but he was sorry to hear him assert that there was a growing hostility in the Southern States to the Union. For his own State, he disapproved any such feeling. The attachment of the people of Georgia to the Union grew with their growth and strengthened with their strength.

The feeling was based on the conviction that the Union would continue to give to them their rights.

Mr. C. contended, like the rest of his brother

abstentionists, that when the people had assembled together, framed their petition, and presented it, that moment, their right was exhausted, and then began the rights of the Representatives, who might refuse to receive it, or otherwise, just as they saw proper. Let their Northern friends meet the question boldly in this way, and there would be no difficulty. He referred in illustration

to the districts represented by Mr. Giddings and Mr. Weller. The bold course of the latter had preserved his district from contamination; while Mr. G.'s district was sadly infected. The constituents of Mr. W. should be thankful to him for his purifying guardianship.

Mr. C. thought it a duty of Southern gentlemen to stand by their friends in the North on this issue, who had sacrificed so much for them. The gentleman from North Carolina had thought it nothing more than fair to withdraw their Northern friends from a position in which they would fall under the assaults of their enemies. He warned the Democratic members not to listen to that voice.

"Hear not that voice; rather listen to the advice and counsel of those with whom you have

been so well acquainted."

"If they acceded to these people, then were

they *pitiful humiliations* grant of favor, to have their petitions

placed upon the table, without any action at all?"

"It would not be the end of it. We agree

with Mr. Cobb, that it would be just such a pitiful, humiliating grant of favor as he represents it

and therefore, we will have none of it.

By and by we shall send men there to legislate,

and not to dispute whether the petitions of the people shall be kicked out of doors, or thrown in to the "limbo of vanities."

The morning hour cut short Mr. Cobb's re

marks, and the House then again considered the subject of the Western Waters.

Mr. Jameson deprecated the sectional spirit which had been manifested in this discussion.—He proceeded to show what injustice had been done the West, in neglecting its navigation; ridiculed the idea of a *home-market*; denounced the tariff; exploded the abstractions of strict construction; vindicated the Democracy; and regretted the introduction of party spirit in a debate on such a subject.

Mr. Wilkins made a report in relation to the law of 1820 to that territory, and also to repeal certain laws—the laws we presume under which a free man of color when arrested as a slave, is obliged to prove his freedom, or be sold for jail fees. Mr. Saunders from the same Committee made a minority report. The former bill was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Brinkerhoff offered a resolution, which was laid over one day under the rule; calling upon the Secretary to report a list of the names of all the officers of the navy above the rank of midshipmen, specifying grade, age, and residence, the time when engaged in active service, and other particulars, of importance. We trust the resolution may pass.

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# WEEKLY HERALD AND PHILANTHROPIST.

Wednesday, January 24, 1844.

## Change of Feeling.

The Washington Correspondent of the Boston Courier says, that there is a change of feeling going on for the better in the Senate and in the Chief Executive; the majority in the former body being willing to confirm generally the nominations of the latter, while the President is anxious to avoid sending names which will be obnoxious. He speaks too, in dark hints, of Mr. Webster being recalled to the Cabinet.

## Served him Right.

Captain Powell of the schooner Empire, last summer, after leaving Norfolk for New York, found two slaves who had been concealed on board the vessel by the steward. He immediately put back, and landed both the slaves and the steward, the latter of whom was sent to the Penitentiary. Bad as the laws of Virginia are, they did not require him to go this length. John did not require him to go this length. John did not require him to go this length.

## Working Men of Pittsburgh.

The working men of Pittsburgh seem to be taking hold of the Liberty cause in good earnest, taking hold of the Liberty cause in good earnest. Captain Powell of the schooner Empire, last summer, after leaving Norfolk for New York, found two slaves who had been concealed on board the vessel by the steward. He immediately put back, and landed both the slaves and the steward, the latter of whom was sent to the Penitentiary. Bad as the laws of Virginia are, they did not require him to go this length. John did not require him to go this length.

## AN Important Measure.

The government engineers, we are told, have completed a survey, for letting the Missouri river into the Mississippi, four miles above Alton, with a view of preventing the Mississippi from taking such a direction as would make St. Louis an inland town.

## Michigan.

The Democratic State Convention of Michigan has appointed delegates to the National Convention, nominated a Electoral Ticket, and passed resolutions in favor of Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency. Where is General Cass, with the capital he made out of the Quintuple treaty—

Another Revolutionary Soldier Gone.

GENERAL JACOB MORRIS, a venerable patriot, aged 89, died on the 10th, at his residence at Butlerville, Oneida county, N. Y.

## Lachner.

The robber of the Pony Express, hung himself in prison. "The way of the transgressor is hard."

## Steamboat Building in Cincinnati in 1843.

The following is a list (taken from the Gazette) of the number, cost and tonnage of the steamboats built in Cincinnati in 1843. It is among the many evidences of the growing importance of Cincinnati as a commercial point:

### Cin. Chronicle.

	Boats.	Cost	Tonnage
Jan. Empress,	\$20,000	206	
Congress,	25,000	334	
Virginian,	6,000	149	
Feb. Diadem,	22,000	311	
John Aull,	16,000	250	
Mar. Harry of the West,	31,000	490	
April New World,	10,000	247	
May Admiral,	16,500	270	
June Concordia,	25,000	470	
July Columbia,	14,000	184	
Aug. Susanna,	8,000	14	
Sept. Nedawar,	15,000	230	
Cotton Plant,	5,000	122	
Rolla,	2,500	100	
Bells of Attakapas,	17,000	317	
Sept. Planter,	9,000	120	
Sept. Franklin No. 6,	25,000	290	
Harkaway,	18,000	288	
Sept. John Madison,	22,000	225	
Oct. Little Beau Zouzan,	2,500	47	
Little Beau Franklin,	6,000	83	
Arkansas Mail,	10,000	107	
Queen City,	33,000	318	
Champion,	27,000	321	
Zzyzyx City,	15,000	281	
Sept. Dr. Franklin,	24,000	281	
Gran. Fox,	20,000	263	
Gran. Fox,	22,000	308	
Gran. Fox,	15,000	233	
Queen of the West,	22,000	328	
Sept. H. Thibodeaux,	15,000	221	
Ohio Belle,	18,000	162	
St. Landry,	16,000	210	
Aid.	8,000	138	
Linwood,	24,000	316	
	39	616,000	8571

## Congress.

SENATE, Jan. 16.—A communication was received, in answer to a call, exhibiting a statement of imports and exports for the year ending September 30th, 1843.

Value of imports free of duty, \$40,470,961

## Free.

Paying duty, 48,789,934

## Exports—Foreign.

Free of duty, \$5,205,341

## Paying duty,

4,363,440

## Domestic,

\$5,686,781

## Free.

\$9,494,483

## Imports—Domestic.

\$100,063,266

## Free.

\$39,260,895

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# WEEKLY HERALD AND PHILANTHROPIST.

(Continued from 1st page.)  
the islands in the upper port, but good harbors in abundance may be made at small expense.—The amount of suffering and loss arising from the want of harbors has been very great the past year—loss, 2 steamboats, 18 ships and schooners, 100 lives, & at least half a million of property; besides three steamboats, and 12 other vessels driven ashore. The works on these harbors were abandoned at the 3d session of the 25th Congress, and the implements sold, on the ground assumed by the strict constructionists of the South, that these harbors were *internal improvements*. Mr. G. maintained that there was but one side to this question, and that was the outside. The people of Ohio pay at least one-twelfth of the amount appropriated for the navy, and for fortifications, which would be millions of dollars yearly, to build ships and forts, improve harbors, maintain lighthouses, and look after the commerce and the sailors on the Atlantic, while nothing is done for the commerce of Ohio on the lakes. The shipping built in Ohio in 1841 was more than was built in the States of Virginia, S. Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Missouri. In 1842, there were 1348 clearances of vessels from the ports on Lake Erie for British foreign ports. On the Atlantic there were but 451 clearances for ports in Great Britain and Ireland, 27,851, in commerce with Great Britain and Ireland, 6,015; in the whole foreign commerce, 36,071. Whole amount of foreign tonnage entered in 1842, 73,725; on the lakes, 203,844. A sum asked for the army, \$4,000,000; for the navy, \$9,000,000; for fortifications, \$1,300,000; for lake harbors, \$900,000. I cannot extend this sketch. It will not soon be forgotten. The subject rises in interest. Mr. Johnson, of Missouri, has the floor for to-morrow.

**Meetings.**  
We are pleased to learn that recently Liberty meetings in Columbus were addressed by Messrs. King and Chase with great effect. In Dayton, on the evening of the 4th inst., the latter gentleman delivered an address in the Court House to Liberty men, and the following evening in the same place, addressed an Irish Repeal gathering. The editor of the MIAMIAN says—  
"We did not hear the address, but have heard it highly spoken of, and have no doubt from the reputation of the speaker, that it must have been eloquent and interesting. A synopsis of the address was handed to us for publication, but we do not pretend to say that we believe that the evils connected with it and growing out of its management are of such magnitude that its perpetuity is entirely unfounded. If our military has depreciated in efficiency, it may to a great degree be attributed to the baneful influence of this nucleus of aristocracy, which has already cost the Government more than eight millions of dollars."

The Senate yesterday adjourned till Monday, N. B.—The pay goes on, \$8 per day to the members, and \$16 to the president, who is, of course, a slaveholder. Before adjourning yesterday, the Senate rejected the nomination of George H. Profitt as Minister to Brazil. He has however drawn his outfit, and will probably receive a year's salary, besides a quarter's wages to return. It is not possible that a more unsuitable person can be sent in his room, though a more cunning, and therefore more dangerous man may be sent there to protect the American slave-traders, in the important port. The intelligent of this morning announces that Mr. Slacum, a Rhode Islander, who was green enough to suppose our American professors of zeal for the suppression of the slave-trade meant something more than a diplomatic flourish, and in consequence employed his consular power to suppress the prostitution of the American flag and papers to cover this trade, has met the doom that might have been anticipated, having been promptly removed from a place in which he failed to understand the wishes of his employers, and a more adaptable tool put in his stead. Mr. Rencher, late a slaveholding representative from North Carolina, is found to be just the man to represent the great American interest at the court of Portugal, and is confirmed in his appointment. The Cabinet nominations, and that of Mr. Spencer as Judge of the Supreme Court, are not yet voted on. I mistake in saying the members of the Court were all present. Judge Story's seat is still empty, as it was last year, in consequence of his still protracted ill health. His advanced age, having served upwards of 30 years, and many infirmities point to the probability of the speedy occurrence of another vacancy. Perhaps this prospect may throw light upon the course of one of the Massachusetts Senators, Mr. Choate, who voted to confirm the appointment of the madman Wise, the favorite of the acting Executive, as Minister to France, and who voted against the resolution of his party, for the re-appointment of Beale as Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate, the man who late sold to the slaveholders, the children away from their mother in consequence of an unsuccessful attempt to remove to Canada.

The House this morning has granted the use of the Hall for the Anniversary of the American Colonization Society on Friday evening next. A few voted against it; but no man thought it worth his while to stand up and object to the continued holding up of this humbug as an object of Congressional regard. A bill was introduced by the Committee of Ways and Means, and passed through all the forms of legislation, appropriating \$40,500 to supply deficiencies in the sum (\$50,000) appropriated the year before to the relief of American seamen left in distress in foreign seaports. Mr. Bidwell concluded his speech on the Rules report. He was in hopes, he said, that the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Rhett) would satisfy himself as to the constitutionality of the present rule, but he had not done it. He wished to oblige our Southern friends, and wished very much that they could agree among themselves, as to the policy to be pursued, and the support that should be given to those who will unite with them. If they could do so, he would forget the ingratitude of 1840, when a majority of the people in a great majority of the slaveholding States abandoned the administration that was devoted to them, in favor of a man who boasted that he had been an abolitionist from his youth. The Shepherds, the children away from their mother in consequence of an unsuccessful attempt to remove to Canada.

**Missions.**  
From a survey of Missions in the Missionary Herald for January, we gather the following items.

The number of Missions sustained by the American Board of Missions during the year, has been, twenty-six—connected with which are eighty-six stations. Number of Missionary laborers sent out by the Board, 356. Number of native helpers, sustained by it, 130. Organized by these Missions, there are sixty-two churches, embracing in regular standing, 25,313 members.

There are sixteen printing establishments, connected with the Missions, with four type foundries, forty-three fonts of type, and thirty presses. Works have been printed in thirty-three different languages beside the English, fifteen of which were first reduced to a written form by the Missionaries of the Board. Copies of works printed by the Mission press the last year, 600—number of pages printed since the Mission started, 142,056,195. The whole number of pupils under the care of the missions is 32,000.

Such are the mighty labors of the American Board of Missions. It is impossible to calculate how much it is doing to spread civilization throughout the world. We regret to learn that the finances of the Board are in an embarrassed condition. Four months of their financial year have elapsed, during which the average monthly expenditures have been \$22,242, while the monthly receipts have averaged only \$15,929, so that at the expiration of the first third of the year, there is a deficit of about \$25,000. This ought not to be. We regret to see any instrumentality which produces so much benefit to the human race, in danger of being crippled by the neglect of its friends.

**The Republic.**  
General Duff Green has issued proposals in New York, for a new daily paper, to be called 'THE REPUBLIC.' He intends it to be a medium of communication between the Democratic party of this country and the Liberals of England. He nows as little, we apprehend, of the genuine liberals of Great Britain, as does, of the real democracy of this nation. The advocate of personal slavery is a beautiful organ of communication between the Democrats of the old and new world!

**Anti-Corn-Law League.**  
The ship Switzerland, the last arrival at New York, brings intelligence that the Anti-Corn-Law League is rapidly gaining ground. At a large meeting in Liverpool, £4,600 was subscribed towards the £100,000 they have pledged themselves to raise this year. There can be no doubt of their ultimate success, unless they allow themselves to be diverted by partial concessions. This policy is always dangerous to reformatory efforts. If blinded by it, their main objects are always delayed.

**Manufactures in the South:**  
A company of French gentlemen from Norway, with their families and their workmen, came to this country about two years since to establish Glass Works. They committed the egregious blunder of settling in Louisiana, on the banks of the Mississippi, where they began to throw off the most beautiful productions. But, as might have been anticipated, they were soon ruined. Late, we are informed by a New Orleans paper, the whole concern was taken possession of by the Sheriff, and the works stopped. If they had sought some spot in the free States, where there would have been capitals to have sustained them, and stores to purchase from them, they would doubtless have succeeded.

**Discovery.**  
Another large river has been discovered in Africa, Northward of the river Juba, by Lieutenant Christopher of the Indian navy. He explored it one hundred and thirty miles, and was assured by the natives that it continued to increase in depth for four hundred miles further. The river is stated to be from two to three hundred feet wide, and sixty feet deep, with banks highly cultivated. These noble rivers in Africa will in time bear the treasures of an immense commerce.

the islands in the upper port, but good harbors in abundance may be made at small expense.—The amount of suffering and loss arising from the want of harbors has been very great the past year—loss, 2 steamboats, 18 ships and schooners, 100 lives, & at least half a million of property; besides three steamboats, and 12 other vessels driven ashore. The works on these harbors were abandoned at the 3d session of the 25th Congress, and the implements sold, on the ground assumed by the strict constructionists of the South, that these harbors were *internal improvements*. Mr. G. maintained that there was but one side to this question, and that was the outside. The people of Ohio pay at least one-twelfth of the amount appropriated for the navy, and for fortifications, which would be millions of dollars yearly, to build ships and forts, improve harbors, maintain lighthouses, and look after the commerce and the sailors on the Atlantic, while nothing is done for the commerce of Ohio on the lakes. The shipping built in Ohio in 1841 was more than was built in the States of Virginia, S. Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Missouri. In 1842, there were 1348 clearances of vessels from the ports on Lake Erie for British foreign ports. On the Atlantic there were but 451 clearances for ports in Great Britain and Ireland, 27,851, in commerce with Great Britain and Ireland, 6,015; in the whole foreign commerce, 36,071. Whole amount of foreign tonnage entered in 1842, 73,725; on the lakes, 203,844. A sum asked for the army, \$4,000,000; for the navy, \$9,000,000; for fortifications, \$1,300,000; for lake harbors, \$900,000. I cannot extend this sketch. It will not soon be forgotten. The subject rises in interest. Mr. Johnson, of Missouri, has the floor for to-morrow.

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